

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

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Another Political Backslider.

The pilots of the Democratic boat, are one after another, leaving the pilot house, and it is to be feared, that by the Ides of Nov. 1855, there will not be officers enough left on board to row the vessel up "Salt River." F. P. Blair, Esq., the champion of Democracy, in the days of Andrew Jackson, is no longer numbered with the "unterrified," he has lost his first love and fallen from Loco-foco grace. Every thing connected with the Democratic party is marvellously out of joint. We live in an age of great degeneracy. Who would have thought it? Francis P. Blair, the very embodiment and personification of the Democratic party in its plucky days, has publicly repudiated the administration.

The present position of Mr. Blair, so long the popular editor of the *Globe*—the accredited organ of the Democratic party of the nation—is a blow to that party, which will be felt through the length and breadth of the land. The Washington Union has been trying to create the impression that his son, Montgomery Blair, appointed to office by the present administration, is a "simon pure" of the first water, and that he does not sympathize with the views of his father. Montgomery is out in a letter denying it, in the most positive manner. His letter was not published in the Union, but the American organ, is urging the publication of it. We should like to see it published in the Union and in all the Democratic papers of the country. Would it not be a good idea to apply the expunging process to the name of Francis P. Blair, where ever it occurs in the *Globe*, so that it may never again be looked upon by the pure eyes of the dear democracy? Read his letter which we publish in our paper of this day; it speaks for itself, and it speaks volumes.

Congress that is no Congress.

After 23 days of fruitless working, and wire working, the house of representatives appear to be no nearer an Organization than the day they assembled on the 3rd inst. Banks stands at from 104 to 107. Richardson at 74, Fuller has wormed up to 40 and there are a few scattering or floating votes. We have deemed it improper to occupy space in our paper in the record of the numerous ballottings as they are matters of but little interest, until something is accomplished. There has been some sharp shooting both upon the Slavery, and the American question, but it is no more than a mere prelude to what is likely to occur, should the house become organized. Sam is there and so is Sambo and they are ready to show their hand when the proper time arrives. There will be more shaving and skinning in Washington this winter, than will have taken place in any barber shop, or Slaughter house in the west.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Amidst the reverses and calamities which have befallen corporate associations through the length and breadth of our country, this company, ever since its organization, has given demonstrated proof that it possesses a soul, regarded by some persons, as rather an unusual ingredient in corporate bodies. Ever faithful to its promises, it has promptly paid to the unfortunate of its members the last cent to which they were entitled. We are informed that the company has a considerable number of policies in this city, which will expire sometime in next month. Mr. Pritchard the gentlemanly Agent of the Company will be here by the 5th prox., to remain a few days at the Washington Hall.

There is no Insurance Company which we can with more freedom recommend to the favor of our citizens than the Columbian County Mutual.

Yesterday (Christmas) passed off pleasantly in our city. Religious services were held in the principal churches, in commemoration of the greatest event that ever transpired in our world's history—the advent of the Saviour of sinners.

Those who were not engaged in religious exercises, employed the day in what they regarded as innocent amusements.—One fact we take great pleasure in recording. We did not see, or hear of any person being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, during the day. We hope our friends may enjoy many such happy days, and the social circle never lose its charms.

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.—There is probably no newspaper in this country, that is more anxiously expected, or more warmly welcomed than the "Dollar Newspaper," by its numerous subscribers.—Its coming, gladdens their hearts, and drives dullness from their hearth-stones.—It is an unfailing antidote for the "blues," which are apt to be troublesome to those who have nothing to employ their thoughts, during the long winter evenings. The farmer will find its Agricultural department to be especially interesting, as its articles are written by practical and scientific farmers. The publishers have on hand Three Original Novels from three of the most popular writers of the day; whose names are a sufficient recommendation for their works. The following are their respective tales with the Author's names, viz: "The Border Rover," by Emerson Bennett, Esq., author of "Prairie Flower," "Clara Moreland," etc., "The Prisoner of Prescott," by P. Hamilton Myers, Esq., author of "Bell Brandon," "Misers Heir," etc., and "Mabel or Darkness and Dawn," by Charles J. Peterson, Esq., author of "Cruising in the Last War."

Send on your names immediately to be in time for them. Terms one dollar a year in advance. Six copies \$5.00. Address A. H. Simmons & Co., South West corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets Philada.

ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Corcoran, a laborer on the S. & I. R. R., lying on the track, a short distance below this place, on Saturday evening last, was caught by the cow-catcher on a locomotive, and carried some distance before the train could be stopped. They brought him back to town immediately, and procured medical assistance, but it is feared that his injuries are fatal. He is supposed to have been intoxicated.

Proclamation Against Invading Nicaragua.

The Union, of yesterday, contains the following proclamation of the President of the United States:

A Proclamation.—Whereas information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing within the jurisdiction of the same to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate, in military operations within the State of Nicaragua: Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid; charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

[L. S.]—Done at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth,

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of State.

THE PLAINS.

The St. Louis Republican says, the idea generally entertained that the immense arid plains lying between the Mississippi and Rocky mountains, must forever remain unsettled and uncultivated on account of the scarcity of water and fuel, is likely to undergo a change. Scientific men are now exploring these plains, or prairies, and from the little we hear of their researches, the prospect appears good that an abundance of coal and water can be obtained at a small outlay of money and labor. Successful experiments have been made in testing the practicability of boring artesian wells, and the result is most satisfactory. In one instance, near the Pecos river, about the thirty second parallel, at the depth of six hundred and fifty feet, the greatest abundance of perfectly pure water was obtained. Besides this the operation developed the existence of coal beds, easily accessible, and, as far as the experiments have progressed, evidently underlying the whole of that immense country.

The importance of these discoveries, which have been under the direction of the Government, can hardly be overated. With abundance of water and fuel easily obtained, there is no reason why these vast regions may not become the seat of a thriving population. Thorn hedges may answer the purpose of fencing, and railroads may transport such building materials as are not supplied by stone quarries and clay beds.

The Blacksmith shop connected with the foundry of Messrs. Sweeney & Co., in Wheeling, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening last—loss \$1,000.

Letter of Francis P. Blair, Esq., To the Republican Association of Washington.

Washington, Dec. 10, 1855.

The annexed letter from Francis P. Blair, Esq., was presented and read at the regular meeting of the Republican Association of this city, Saturday evening, the 8th inst., and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and also one urging Mr. Blair to reconsider his determination to decline the Presidency of the Association.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be presented to Francis P. Blair Esq., for his able and highly satisfactory letter, showing that the present Administration has departed entirely from the Jeffersonian principles relative to the government of the Territories of the United States, and has become but little better than a working model of John C. Calhoun's Nullification and Disunion doctrines.

Resolved, That a copy of the letter and resolutions be offered to the city papers for publication, and be issued in pamphlet form for general circulation, to strengthen the hands of Republicans, to unite all discordant opinions, and induce good men of all parties to use their influence to bring the Government back to its original principles of Freedom, and to stand upon the issues therein presented, in the next Presidential election.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Sec'y.

SILVER SPRING, Md., Tues. Dec. 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Having relinquished political employment, and to avoid encountering again its anxieties, addicted myself to country life, I am constrained to decline your invitation to join the Republican Association of Washington City, although tempted by the honor of becoming officer. Yet I feel it my duty to say, that in the main I concur in the aims of the Association. To exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States, and to rebuke the violation of the Compromises which were made to stand as covenants between the Slave and Free States to effect that exclusion, are, in my opinion, the most important movements which have engaged the public mind since the Revolution.

The extension of Slavery over the new Territories would prove fatal to their prosperity; but the greatest calamity to apprehend from it is the construction of the confederacy, on which the welfare of the whole country reposes. Every conquest of this element of discord, which has so often threatened the dissolution of the Union, increases the danger. Every surrender of the Free States invites invasion.

The cause which your organization is intended to promote may well draw to its support men of all parties. Differences on questions of policy, on constitutional constructions, of modes of administration, may be merged to unite men who believe nothing but concert of action on the part of those who would arrest the spread of Slavery can resist the power of the combination now embodied to make it embrace the continent from ocean to ocean.

The repealing clause of the Kansas bill is predicated on the nullity of the clause in the Constitution which gives Congress the power to make regulations respecting the Territories of the United States. Yet nothing is clearer in the history of our Government than that this phrase giving power to Congress, to make regulations respecting the Territories was meant to give it the power to exclude Slavery from them.

Mr. Jefferson's resolutions of 1784, declaring that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States laid off in the Western Territory, was subsequently renewed in the Congress of 1785, which added that regulation shall be an article of compact, and it was so voted unanimously by the delegations of eight States out of twelve.

It was passed by the unanimous votes of all the States by the Congress of 1787, which sat contemporaneously with the Convention forming the constitution, and that Constitution gave Congress the power to make regulations respecting the Territories, and moreover affirmed the validity of the engagements entered into by the confederation—one of which engagements was that made by the regulation excluding Slavery from the Territories. Thus the Congress of the confederation and the Constitution united in giving a double sanction to the exclusion.

The first exerted the power of enacting Mr. Jefferson's interdict of slavery in the territories then held by the United States, to which it had previously given an impressive sanction by adding, "This regulation shall be an article of compact," &c. and the Convention guaranteed this "engagement," entered into under the confederation, by declaring it "valid," and employed the same terms, "regulation of the Territories," to transmit the power hereunto to future Congresses. In the face of this history and the letter of the Constitution granting the power to make whatever regulations it deemed fit respecting the territories of the United States, the authors of the Kansas and Nebraska bill deny the constitutionality of all the regulations which exclude Slavery from the Territories, and set at naught all the precedents that confirm them, which have followed it uninterrupted succession, from the foundation of the Government.

The other clause in the Constitution, empowering Congress to pass laws to prevent the "emigration or importation" of slaves after 1808, shows the fixed purpose of the founders of our Union to limit the increase of this evil. The consequence was an inhibition, which prevents a South Carolina planter, who has slaves in Cuba, from bringing them to his home plantation; and to remove this obstruction to the increase of slavery within the Union, and open Africa the supply the demand made by the new act, the Nullifiers are already called on by their Southern allies to lend their aid; and certainly those who embrace Mr. Calhoun's doctrine, as stated by Mr. Douglas, that "every citizen has an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind or description," the Constitution and compromises notwithstanding, can hardly refuse it. It was on the annexation of the Mexican territories that Mr. Calhoun asserted this principle, to unsettle the fixed policy of the nation, beginning with the era of the Declaration of Independence; and he applied it alike to the compromise of 1820 and 1850. Mr. Douglas thus sums up the position taken and the result:

"Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactments. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void, while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850."

From this it appears that the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 involved the question of the validity of the law of Missouri excluding Slavery from the newly ceded Mexican territory, and the law of our own Congress excluding it from the North of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Douglas's Committee report recommended that as Congress deemed it wise and expedient to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy, then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by any act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by an act declaratory of the meaning of the constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute.

These passages are quoted to show that the issues made by Mr. Calhoun, as to the constitutionality of the two Compromises of 1820 and 1850, were expressly left open for judicial decision by the committee, who nevertheless swept away, by a clause subsequently added to their bill not only the Missouri Compromise of 1850 which left untouched the Mexican laws prohibiting Slavery in the ceded Territories, and which Webster, Clay, Benton, and all the leading lights of the Senate (with the exception of Mr. Calhoun) pronounced valid and an effectual restriction.

This repeal was the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's nullifying doctrine in *extenso*. The power of Congress to make laws excluding Slavery forever from its Territories as such, was denied, and all the Territories were opened to Slavery on the ground of the "inalienable right" of every citizen "to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind or description," and the law of squatter sovereignty was superadded, and substituted for the sovereignty of the United States over the public domain. Thus tell, at the citation of Mr. Atchison, supported by the coalition effected between the Whigs and Democrats of the South, under the pressure and through the intrigues of the nullifiers, Mr. Jefferson's noble principle, endeared to the country both for its moral grandeur and political wisdom. It is the first thought uttered in the Declaration of Independence; and to the denunciation of the King of Great Britain for the crime of bringing Slavery to our shores, it adds, as the deepest aggravation, that "he has prostituted his negative by suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce."

The first legislative attempt to restrain the progress of the mischief which the King of Great Britain visited upon this country, was Mr. Jefferson's resolutions excluding slavery from the Territory of the United States in 1784—the next was that introduced by Rufus King in 1785—the third that of Nathan Dane in 1787—all receiving the votes of two thirds of the States of the Confederacy, and the last the unanimous vote.

It is the glory of our great Republic, that its Democracy springs up from the soil, and flourishes in the fresh air of our wide-spread country; and that its rich harvest, imparting health, strength, and spirit to our whole system, is gathered

The fourth movement was that of the Convention in the Constitution itself, providing against the importation of slaves after 1808, declaring the binding validity of the engagements entered by the Congress of the Confederacy on the Government of the United States, to exclude it from the territory, and securing to the new Government the power of making similar provisions for future acquisitions of territory. The fifth regulation to restrain the progress of Slavery was that of the compromise of 1820—the sixth, that of 1850.

It is remarkable that although these great measures had their origin with the Democratic leaders, Federal and Whig leaders of greatest renown united in their support. The constitutional provisions on the subject had the unanimous suffrage of all the illustrious men in the Convention of the United States; and from the silence on the subject in the State Conventions called to ratify the Constitution; it may be well presumed that these also were unanimous in their approval of what had been done under the confederacy and in the new Constitution to restrain the introduction and limit the extension of Slavery. And may not men of all parties, now unite to restore what the patriots of all parties, during the first seventy years of our Government, contributed to establish?

The work of restoration is simple and easy, if the men who abhor the late innovation on the long-settled policy of the nation can be induced to relinquish petty differences on transitory topics, and give their united voice, in the next Presidential election, for some man whose capacity, fidelity and courage can be relied upon to oppose the issue which the present Administration had made to control it.—The contest has grown out of Presidential aspirations. The decision of the people at the polls, in choosing a chief magistrate will end it. Senators will easily comply when the nation's demand is backed by Presidential power and patronage, and hopes of the future, which animate the leading members of the body.

The Administration has staked itself on the support of the party of privilege—of class interest—which makes it a unit. It confides in the success which has crowned the Oligarchy everywhere in the Old World, and secured its triumphs on the maxim, "Divide and conquer." The Whigs and Democrats of the South are a combination to carry into the next Presidency some candidate absolute in maintaining the repealing clause of the Kansas bill, which nullifies the principles of the Ordinance, the provision of the Constitution made to give them effect, and all the Compromises which have been made in pursuance of them, with the sanction of all sections of the Union.

If the majority favorable to the policy built up with our Government will unite, accept the issue tendered by the Administration, and make the repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas act paramount in the impending contest for the Presidency, all will be restored that has been lost to free institutions, by opening the Territories North and South, to Slavery. The Compromises of 1820 and 1850 being restored, there will not be an inch of the territory of the United States, once exempt from Slavery, on which can legally intrude; and Mr. Atchison's attempt by an armed force, to carry out the nullification plotted in the caucus which gave birth to the Kansas bill, will, like the attempt of his prototype, Mr. Calhoun, to give effect to South Carolina nullification, be paralyzed by the frown of an indignant nation, made potent by an honest and firm Executive.

And there will end the career of those gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the exclusive tutelage of the Democracy of the country, as ended that of Mr. Calhoun and his proselytes, who took the peculiar charge of the "State Rights" party. They sank, under the universal conviction that their zeal for State rights was an ardent passion to reach political power, at the hazard of extinguishing in the blood of the people the wise and free institutions it had cost so much to establish.

Our innovating Democrats, who put under foot the representative principle; who violate the known will of their constituents; who scorn their instructions to redress the wrong they have committed; who reply to the suffrages that condemn their conduct that they are not democrats; who in the plenitude of their infallibility, read out of the Democratic party, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, because they will not submit to the will of these, their representatives, who have set up a test which must forever exclude Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island from its ranks; who have bartered away rights sacred to them all by compact; will soon learn that Democracy does not reside in the organization of intriguers, but in the mass of the people.

It is the glory of our great Republic, that its Democracy springs up from the soil, and flourishes in the fresh air of our wide-spread country; and that its rich harvest, imparting health, strength, and spirit to our whole system, is gathered

annually at the polls. The Democracy which is bred in caucuses and cabinets, is a sort of hot-bed species—suited to the taste of epicurean politicians, whose appetites are their principles. Incumbents and expectants of offices and dignities claim a sort of patent right in the machinery of Government to create a Democracy adapted to their purposes. Their innovations in the machinery, are contrivances to renew their privileges for new terms, and the people are the subjects who are to be used up in it—to pay tribute for this privilege, and take pride in the skill of the operators.

The telegraph wires and the Cincinnati Convention are to bring all the masterly combinations of the Administration in contact with the masses at the appointed time. But will the wires work? Undoubtedly the people, far and wide, will have their instructions from the operators; but the response will probably be a thunderbolt to those who have violated their rights, spurned their remonstrances, and, as a consequence, have arrayed brothers from the different sections of the Union to shed each other's blood, in civil war, on the plains of Kansas.

Yours, respectfully, F. P. BLAIR.

The Candidates for Speakership.

We find in the New York Herald of the 5th inst., the following sketches of the lives of the candidates for Speakership:

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON. Mr. Richardson was born in Fayette Co., near Lexington, Ky., January 16, 1811. His father was a Virginia farmer. He died when William was only six years old, leaving four children to the sole care of their mother. She belonged to the Edmondsons, "one of the first families of Virginia." Her father and seven of his brothers died in battle.

He removed to Illinois at the age of twenty-one, and was a member of the Legislature of that State for several years. In 1846, he raised a company of volunteers to join the army in Mexico; was first elected captain; on the field of battle at Buena Vista, after the death of Col. Hardin, he was unanimously elected Major. In the battle of Buena Vista he greatly distinguished himself. He was wounded, but did not faint. Before his return from Mexico he was nominated and elected to Congress, and has ever since remained a member of the House. He is a Democrat in the technical sense of the term, to the backbone, is in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and all the other compromise measures—Nebraska and Douglas. He is what is called a "good fellow," jolly, stout, how-fare-you looking and seeming, and the most popular man his party could have nominated.

The Colonel, as he has been remarked, goes for the Nebraska bill and squatter sovereignty, but not for admitting States which allow a plurality of wives, as he says that is a privilege not enjoyed by the "original thirteen."

NATHANIEL BANKS. Mr. Banks was born in Waltham, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on the 13th day of January, 1816. As his middle name indicates, he is descended, on one side, from the Prentiss family of New Hampshire.

At the age of twelve years he began to work in a cotton factory. At a later age he assisted his father, who was house carpenter. He next learned the machinist's trade, and worked at it in Waltham and Boston. He never had any schooling after he was twelve years of age. Prior to that he attended the public school in his native town, and was considered an apt scholar.

In 1845, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Boston. In 1854, Mr. Banks ran for Congress as a candidate of the regular democratic convention in his district, and of the Know Nothings, and was elected by about seven thousand majority. The administration democrats booted the nomination on account of Mr. B's opposition to the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Banks has a wife and two children. He is a good looking man, with something of the clerical and Puritanic appearance which belongs to the stilled stiffness which characterized Winthrop. Mr. Banks is fond of retirement, although he has had a boisterous political life. All his studies, even that of law, have been pursued principally in private. He has a great fondness for literature, and has acquired by his own unaided efforts a good knowledge of the principal languages of Northern and Southern Europe. Though not an advocate of the Maine law, he is strictly temperate, and is even said never to have drank a glass of liquor in his life. The paleness of his countenance would seem to indicate that a glass of wine for the stomach's sake, would do the gentleman no harm.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL. Mr. Marshall was born in Frankfort, Ky., January 13, 1812. His father was Judge John J. Marshall, of Louisville, a nephew of the old Chief Justice Marshall. Judge Marshall was educated at Princeton, New Jersey, where he took the first honors of his class. Col. Marshall's grandmother was sister to Chief Justice Marshall, so that he is related to his kins the blood of the Marshalls. His mother is the only sister of James G. Birney, many years ago the candidate

of the Liberty party for President. Col. Marshall graduated at West Point in 1832. He graduated in June, and started immediately for Wisconsin, where he served as Lieutenant under Gen. Scott in the Black Hawk war.

In 1846 he was appointed Colonel of a regiment in the Mexican War. Col. Marshall marched his regiment by land from Memphis, Tennessee, to Saltillo in Mexico. He started in July, and arrived at Camargo about the 1st of November. Col. Marshall shared freely in all the fatigues and difficulties of the expedition. In 1847 he returned to his farm in Henry county, Ky., and was elected to Congress by the Whigs in 1849. He was a very active supporter of the Compromise measures. In 1851 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives. In 1852 he was appointed Minister to China, and resigned his seat in the House of Representatives. In 1854 he was recalled from this mission by President Pierce. Last August he was elected to Congress by the Know Nothings, by a majority of upwards of 2,500.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL. Mr. Campbell was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, August 9, 1811. His father was a Virginian by birth, and removed to the North Western Territory in 1790. He was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1840 he was a candidate for Congress against Colonel J. B. Weller, now Senator from California. He was five months on the stump. Col. Weller received a majority of 59 out of 14,000 votes cast. His majority at the previous election was about 1,200.

Mr. Campbell continued to devote himself to the practice of law exclusively up to 1848. At the same bar were Tom Corwin, Woods, and some other men of note.

In 1848 Mr. Campbell was elected to Congress as a whig by a majority of 450, in a district which gave about 1,300 majority against Gen. Taylor. In 1850 he was re-elected by 900 majority. In that year the Legislature gerrymandered his district, with the hope of defeating his re-election; but in 1852 he was again returned by a majority of 250. The district continued strongly democratic, but equally strong in favor of Mr. Campbell.

HENRY M. FULLER. Mr. Fuller was born in Wayne county, Pa., in June, 1820. His father was from Connecticut. Mr. Fuller was educated at Princeton. He has practiced law at Wilkesbarre since 1841. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives one year. In 1850 the whigs elected him to Congress. His seat was contested, but he held it. He ran for re-election, but was defeated. He has now been elected as a Know Nothing, and possesses the advantage of coming from a great State—and, as the old woman said when she made the two shirts for the minister for nothing, "that's something."

The National Convention of the American party for the nomination of the Presidential ticket has been appointed to meet on the 22d of February. Some of the leading American Organs are opposed to a nomination so early, and think it had better be deferred to the first of June or there abouts, by which time, it is thought, the republicans and the democracy will have shown their hands. Apart from this consideration, we think that the proceedings of this week in Congress will show the expediency on the part of the Know Nothings of waiting a little longer. There are a good many rough corners in the organization, as a national party, that want shaving down before they can expect to run their two passenger buggy around the course. We are glad to see that they are beginning to find it out.—N. Y. Herald.

It is now a settled matter that the first church erected in Kansas will be under the auspices of the Unitarians. The sum of five thousand dollars has been raised in the denomination for that purpose, and an agent is now on his way to the territory to superintend the work. The edifice is to be located in Lawrence. Rev. E. Nute will be the pastor of the society.

The American party of Wheeling are thoroughly reorganizing their forces for the approaching charter election in January next. They carried last January, every thing they nominated on their general ticket, and they think they can do it again. Success to them.

"SAM" IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Transcript says that the American organization is strong in that State, and without any doubt will carry the election next spring. They will be the dominant party, and most unquestionably will provide over the interests of the State of Rhode Island at least for another year.

Barnum, it is rumored, has failed. He had endorsed for Jerome and Co., an extensive clock firm in Connecticut, who are reported to have an abundance of stock on hand to cover their liabilities, but the clocks won't go!

Be cautious about receiving \$5 bills, new plate, of the State Bank of Indiana, as there are exceedingly well executed counterfeits on that same plate.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court of the 7th Judicial District of New York has decided the Prohibitory liquor law to be constitutional. The prosecution under the law, will be immediately commenced at Rochester.